

HISTASKSHARD, GETS NO SALARY, SAYS JOHN D., JR.

Testifies of \$5,000,000 Colorado Loss to Father; Going There Soon.

FAVORS LABOR UNIONS. COMMISSION IS TOLD

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., occupied the witness chair before the United States Commission on Industrial Relations for five hours yesterday and during most of that time replied to questions bearing directly upon the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and the situation which brought about the great strike of last year.

In the first place he read into the record a defense of the company, taking occasion to state his own views of the responsibilities of directors, the rights of labor organizations and his view of the highest social service.

Then followed a long series of questions and replies which showed plainly the purpose of the commission to get from him facts or opinions consonant with the testimony which the commission obtained in Colorado, and the concurrent determination of Mr. Rockefeller not only not to testify to things of which he had no knowledge, but also to drive home the thought that a man in his position could not be informed of these things.

Willing and Unruffled.

It was seldom that he answered "yes" or "no." Almost without exception he gave much more information than was asked for, however remote such information might be from the actual point of the question. He was always in command of himself and even in replying to such questions as he felt, and did not fail to say, there was a touch of suggestion in he remained suave and unruffled. Those who attended the hearing in expectation of seeing him embarrassed under the pressure of questions, and apparently from the suppressed feeling that now and then swept through the room there were many of these, were sadly disappointed.

Every precaution was taken to guard Mr. Rockefeller from insult or injury from the crowd. Detectives from Police Headquarters occupied seats through the audience and watched all who came into the room. At the close of each session the City Hall was cleared before the witness, flanked by uniformed and plain clothes men, left the building. It was the largest crowd that has attended the hearings so far. The doors had to be closed and a long line was formed in the corridor.

One of the points made in his statement, and to which in his testimony Mr. Rockefeller frequently reverted, was that his father would have saved money if he had put it in a savings bank and had never had anything to do with the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. He asserted that all of the surplus earnings of the company were devoted to the improvement of the industry, such improvement consisting not only in developing the property, but in raising wages and alleviating the living conditions of the workers.

Another idea which he brought forward many times was that in the conduct of large enterprises responsibility must be divided, and delegated, and that having once selected an executive officer in whom they believe the directors can be expected to discharge him the matter should be left to him. He said he believed that labor should have a voice in determining the conditions of employment, but asserted emphatically that neither he nor any other business man would permit workmen to dictate how that business was to be run.

Feels His Responsibility.

Mr. Rockefeller made replies to many questions respecting labor unions by saying that he would not express an opinion because he had never studied the matter. As for his responsibility as a director to know about these matters, he said that he felt it, but had neither the time nor the ability to study them—wherefore that task had been delegated to trained men of the Rockefeller Foundation.

He said he saw no similarity in the delegation of directors' powers to acting in politics. He said he had no opinion as to whether or not the directors of the present resemble those agencies which in the past have promoted absolutism. He believed that the workers are entitled to a voice in determining labor conditions.

"I believe that labor should have every voice to those who are directors or executives have the management of business. They should be dealt with either collectively or individually. But I do not think that the owner of a property should be expected to turn over the management of it to any one who wants to assume that responsibility. I don't think you would agree to let any one I might name take over your interests."

"I can't answer that."

"Should not organizers be permitted to visit workers, to organize them and to conduct their business as the workers themselves may decide?"

"I am not familiar with those questions and therefore would express no opinion."

Has Worked Seven Days a Week.

"Don't you think that to work seven days a week is a hardship?"

"I should say that to work seven days a week for any length of time was a hardship to labor?"

"Mr. Chairman, I myself have worked seven days a week for a considerable period of time. I don't know just what proportion of the year I would name, but I should say that to work seven days a week year in and year out was a hardship."

"I want to say on that matter that I have no definite knowledge of conditions, but I don't want to leave the impression that I believe in seven days a week work."

STATE MAY LOSE \$4,000,000 TAX.

John G. Wendel Said to Have Deeded Property Before Death.

It is stated that to Francis A. Winslow, special counsel for the State Comptroller, yesterday, are borne out by further investigation, it appears likely that New York will lose nearly \$4,000,000 on the estate of John G. Wendel. It was said that Mr. Wendel, who possessed Manhattan real estate valued at more than \$50,000,000, transferred the greater part of his property to his four sisters before his death on November 30.

The question that remains to be settled and on which depends the ability of the State to collect an inheritance tax is whether or not Mr. Wendel made the transfer in anticipation of death and with the purpose of evading the tax. He was gravely ill some time before. The transfer was said to have been made on November 1.

STEEL PLANTS ON FULL TIME.

18,000 Workers Have Prospect of Long, Steady Employment.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 25.—Three thousand men in the employ of the Pittsburgh Steel Company at Charleroi and Monessen, who had been laid off for some time, or had been on half time, went to work today on full time. Every department in the two plants was placed in full operation and, it was said officially, will be kept so for many months.

The H. C. Frick Coke Company at Uniontown announced today that its 15,000 employees had gone on full time this morning. These employees in the past year have been averaging but little better than three days a week.

REPORT IDLER AND CREW LOST.

Yacht, With 15 Men, Said to Have Sunk Off Hatteras.

According to a despatch received by the Marine Corps yesterday, the yacht Idler, belonging to J. P. Jefferson of Warren, Pa., was sunk off Cape Hatteras Sunday night. The owner and his friends who were to accompany him on a cruise in the Pacific were awaiting the yacht in Cuba. Capt. Robert H. Harding and the crew of fourteen are thought to have been lost.

The yacht was sighted when she was being driven on the Diamond Shoals, fourteen miles south of the Cape, and sunk before she was positively identified.

The Idler was recently purchased by Mr. Jefferson from Henry T. Sloane of the New York Yacht Club.

Tries to Save Woman, Hero Is Fatally Hurt

Aged Man Robbed After Auto Truck Injures Her Mortally, Too.

William Abbott, 75, a G. A. R. veteran, of 218 West Twenty-first street, who with Mrs. Anna Norton, 69, of 214 West Twenty-first street, was run over by a two-ton automobile truck at Eighth avenue and Twenty-second street last night, both of them being probably mortally injured, was robbed of a \$250 gold watch and chain between the time of the accident and a search of his clothes by his niece, Winifred, in the New York Hospital.

Abbott tried to push Mrs. Norton over the side of the truck and run into the sidewalk, but both were caught. Dr. Murray of the hospital said that the woman's left leg in the ambulance. Besides she had a fractured skull and internal injuries. Abbott had a fractured skull, and a fractured leg. The woman is a widow with four married daughters and ten grandchildren.

Henry W. Simms of 443 West Thirty-fifth street, the chauffeur, was held for felonious assault and reckless driving.

MR. GAY WAS TOO GAY.

So Says Mrs. Gay, Who Gets a Divorce and Alimony.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 25.—Mrs. Marguerite M. Gay of Worcester got a divorce today from Robert M. Gay of New York on the ground of desertion and was also awarded \$15,000 annual alimony by the Superior Court here. Mr. Gay is the head of a large mining engineering concern in New York City.

Mrs. Gay in her suit alleged that her husband spent on the average \$5,000 monthly upon himself and that he preferred a life of gayety to the quiet of his home. The custody of a daughter who is a minor was awarded to Mrs. Gay.

ICELAND ADOPTS PROHIBITION.

Land of Iceless Bars Drinks Made of Alcohol.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 25.—The Parliament of Iceland has passed a measure forbidding the sale of alcoholic liquors. All stocks of liquors have been exported.

ARMY OFFICERS TO URGE MOBILE LAND DEFENCES

Prepare Bill for Congress Stating Organization, Not Size, Is Great Need.

PRESENT SMALL UNITS USELESS IN REAL WAR

Organization—not size. That is the meat of the recommendations contained in a bill prepared by army officers for submission to Congress providing for the reorganization of the land forces of the United States so that they may be prepared to meet invasion. The officers who have had part in the preparation of the bill insist that as now organized the army is not prepared to meet such an invasion by an enemy that might beat down the first line of defense—the fleet—and land its forces on our coasts.

This bill is now in the hands of the War College division of the General Staff. Ultimately it will find its way through the Chief of Staff and the Secretary of War to Congress. Eight months of study by army experts headed by Col. Edwin P. Glenn, chief of staff to Gen. Wood, commander of the Department of the East, have gone into its making. It is still to be revised and added to by the War College experts and when submitted to Congress as a measure of defense will embody not only the best thought of army experts but the united thought of all branches of the service on what is necessary for the defense of our borders.

First Comprehensive Plan.

The recommendations in the bill are based upon the report "On the Organization of the Land Forces of the United States" made in 1912, and was prepared under instructions from Gen. Winterspoon, then Chief of Staff. One of the officers who took part in the preparation of the bill said yesterday:

"For the first time in considering such a matter every bureau was consulted, the staffs of all departments had their say and every interest was taken into consideration. For the first time in the history of our army we have figured out a complete organization for that army, an organization which can be put into effect by Congress irrespective of the strength of the army that Congress sees fit to authorize."

Col. Glenn when asked about the bill explained that as it was now in the hands of the War College division of the General Staff he could not discuss its details. He said, however, that the bill had been prepared and that he believed that the best thought of army officers had gone into its making.

He said that the bill came to Congress and the country through the War College. He went on to say, and other officers backed up his statement, that it is folly to expect the most theoretically efficient officer to command effectively in action a larger unit than he has handled in peace, and he added significantly that lacking such an experienced leader it was his or mine what those under his command would do.

The bill, the real army bill that Congress is to have a chance of considering, will bring in technicalities, but it will have for its main theme just that the necessity of giving United States army officers the chance of handling divisions and of making plans for militia and regulars on that basis.

"To be sure," said an officer who has studied the bill, "we have all the branches now in greater or less strength, but the thing we want to impress on the country and the Congress is that unless we get all these units together and have practice in handling them you are all at sea when you go to war. Now we have to put our officers haphazard and ask them to do what they have never actually performed before. If Congress will give us the organization we seek with even our present force we will be able to do it. Unless we have the organization we will increase its efficiency at least ten times."

Where New York Stands.

As things stand now," chimed in an officer who had been a listener to the talk, "where do you think New York stands? We have, say, 9,000 regulars free from Mexican border service. Figure regulars and militia available at New York as 15,000 in all. Do you suppose that Connecticut and Massachusetts will send their militia to help when their coasts may be menaced at the same time? No, they'll be too busy looking after their own coasts, or ought to be. That's where you are today, and give me 50,000 men landed on Long Island and I'll take New York in three days."

"The real defense naturally came up in this connection and a staff officer eminently qualified to speak on the subject, but who said he didn't feel he could lend his name to what might be twisted into a criticism of recent remarks by Secretary of War Garrison, said:

QUARREL WITH EACH SHIP U. S. BUYS, SAYS ROOT

Senator Warns That Purchase Bill Surely Will Involve Nation.

HINTS AT POLITICS IN OUR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Senator Root delivered an impressive speech today, warning the Senate and the country against the grave international perils presented by the Administration ship purchase bill. Mr. Root's remarks on international affairs always carry great weight, but this was particularly true today because he was talking on a subject which was uppermost in his consideration when he was Secretary of State.

Mr. Root gave it as his sober judgment that any attempt on the part of the Government to purchase and operate interned vessels of belligerents, as is now proposed, will be inviting grave international complications.

"There is only one possible escape from the condemnation and forfeiture of a prize court for every ship of this kind that is purchased," said Mr. Root. "That is the possible protection of the sovereignty of the United States, preferring to occupy the position of violating neutrality rather than to submit to condemnation."

"One unneutral act by us will lead to acts by others that will compel further acts by us, more acts by others, and more by us, and more by them, until we are in the thick of the controversy."

Appeals to Both Parties.

Senator Root appealed in a most impressive manner for the living aid of all partisanship in the consideration of the great question presented by this bill. He called on both the Senate and the President to deal with this "serious, grave question as lovers of our country, with all the wisdom and experience and ability that we can bring to our country's service."

Mr. Root made a reference which was regarded by many as an indirect charge that some member of the Administration had sought to play politics with the bill. He said that the Senate was referring to the early account of the United States' note to Great Britain on the shipping controversy. He said:

"One incident for which I impute blame to no one has recently happened which illustrates what I say. The note that was sent by our State Department to Great Britain a short time ago regarding the search for contraband was a reasonable and proper note."

"Before the note was delivered in Great Britain the newspapers were filled by somebody, I do not know who, with an account of it far far from the truth which pictured the Administration as standing up against frightful odds and dreadful danger for a view of American policy which was not only wrong, but which the world never thought of asserting and which the world did not assert."

"Both this country and England were filled with a censorious view of that note and that erroneous view persists. It could have been given for no other purpose than a political one and it was a crime against the American people and against the peace of the world to misrepresent it."

Serious Discussion Urged.

In the course of his address Mr. Root analyzed the recent view of that note and that erroneous view persists. It could have been given for no other purpose than a political one and it was a crime against the American people and against the peace of the world to misrepresent it."

"It is important," said he, "not merely because it involves the expenditure of a vast sum of money at a time when we have been forced to make up a deficit in our revenues by imposing a graduated tax, but it is important because it enforces the Government upon a new departure, based upon a reversal of the policy of the Government which we have always followed up to this time."

Dr. Alexander Bell Talks From Atlantic to Pacific

T. W. Watson, Who Heard His First Words Over Wire, at the Other End.

COAST TO COAST CALLS TO BEGIN MARCH 1

Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, who first talked over the telephone, his invention, in 1875, leaned over to an instrument in the office of President Theodore N. Vail, on the fifteenth floor of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company Building, at 15 Dey street, yesterday afternoon, and said:

"Mr. Watson, are you there?"

And out on the Western edge of the continent, in San Francisco, 3,400 miles away, Thomas W. Watson, Mr. Bell's assistant in his first experiments, threw up his hand with a whoop of joy. To him had come as clearly as if he had been only across town the tones of Dr. Bell's voice.

"Indeed, I am," he said.

"All right, I am glad of that," said the inventor. "Your enunciation seems perfectly clear here. It sounds as if you were in the other room, or in another part of New York, instead of 3,400 miles away."

The first official talk between the Eastern and Western gateways of the United States was a fact. Over busy telephone wires, ringing and humming, the words that bridged 3,400 miles in the twink of an eye. And away down South, on Jekyll Island, off the coast of Georgia, Mr. Vail listened to this transcontinental conversation as easily as if he had been in his home office in New York.

Major Exchange Greetings.

Later Mayor Mitchell had his little joke with Mayor James Rolph of San Francisco, who reminded him of Horace Greeley's advice: "Go west, young man, go west." President Wilson talked with the East, the West and the South, and later in the evening Mayor James Curley of Boston joined in the long distance badinage.

It was just 5:45 o'clock when President Wilson picked up the receiver in the White House and bent over the line that stretched to the East to Dr. Bell and to the West to President Moore of the Panama-Pacific Exposition. His coming to the telephone had been heralded by Mr. Curley in the room at 15 Dey street, who told the watchers that the President was coming down the corridor, and then that he was on the line. To those who had rarely seen the President's words clearly as if uttered in the room:

"It appears to the imagination to speak across the continent. It is a fine omen for the inauguration of the first thing that has been done to send its voice over from sea to sea. I congratulate you on the fine prospects for a successful exposition. I am confidently hoping to be about after the adjournment of Congress. May I not send my greetings to the management and to all whose work has made it possible and made it the great event of the year? And may I convey my personal congratulations to you?"

The receiver in San Francisco was then

WILL COST \$20.70 TO TALK 3,400 MILES

ABOUT March 1 the transcontinental telephone line will be ready for commercial use. The rates will be \$20.70 for three minutes and \$6.75 for each additional minute.

These rates do not seem so large when one is told that whenever the connection is made between New York and San Francisco about \$2,000,000 worth of plant is tied up.

handed to Mr. Watson, with whom the President exchanged greetings. Mr. Curley then introduced Dr. Bell to President Wilson.

"I am very glad to have the opportunity of talking with you, Mr. President," he said, "over the first transcontinental telephone line."

"I am very much obliged to you," said the President. "I want to congratulate you very warmly on this notable accomplishment of your long labors and remarkable achievements. You are justified in feeling a great pride in what has been done. I think this will be remembered as a memorable day."

Then the President talked for a few minutes with President Vail, congratulating him on the work of his company. Later all those on the raised platform where the telephone instruments were placed spoke to the other side of the continent. Mayor Mitchell, Mr. Curley, Comptroller Prendergast and Mr. Bethell each talked with some one at the San Francisco end of the line.

Dr. Bell Uses First Phone.

But of the many interesting moments in the afternoon one that caught the attention of the watchers most closely was the first official talk between the Eastern and Western gateways of the United States. Dr. Bell picked up a duplicate of the original instrument with which he talked to Mr. Watson in 1875, when the distance between the two men was but a few feet. It was perfect in every detail of the transmitter then that yesterday he could talk over it as perfectly as over the modern instrument, the main improvements having been in the wires and other means of transmission.

Dr. Bell's patriarchal face broke into a broad smile of delight as he handled the wooden apparatus built like a box with a handle on top. Then he dreamed of talking over a distance of a few miles. He finally picked up and spoke into it to Watson, who in 1875 caught the first words that Dr. Bell ever said over the telephone. By request he repeated them yesterday on the second greatest day in the history of his invention.

"Watson, come here, I want you," he said and laughed with pure glee. "He says it would take him a week to come now."

Many receivers had been connected in the directly room, and around the long table men and their wives, guests of the company, hovered for an hour or two listening to the seemingly magic words that came so clearly, they seemed unreal. Listening to the system over which he and his men have labored for years Mr. Curley said that no one thing had made it possible, but it was due to the constant improvement in all the first thing it had done has been to send its voice over from sea to sea. I congratulate you on the fine prospects for a successful exposition. I am confidently hoping to be about after the adjournment of Congress. May I not send my greetings to the management and to all whose work has made it possible and made it the great event of the year? And may I convey my personal congratulations to you?"

400 PREACHERS VOTE TO INVITE SUNDAY HERE

Dr. Jefferson Denounces Revivalist as a Clown and Buffoon.

A resolution inviting Billy Sunday to come to New York to carry on revival meetings was adopted yesterday afternoon at a gathering of 400 preachers in the Marble Church, Church of the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Goodell, Methodist, presided and announced that Sunday will come here if the New York preachers unite in extending an invitation. The preachers of several prominent churches, however, were not present.

A committee will be appointed to call on Sunday and officially invite him to come here to conduct what is expected to be the largest revival ever held.

But before Sunday comes—if he accepts the invitation—5,000 prayer meetings will have to be held in the city streets prior to the opening of his work, and it will be necessary to raise \$50,000 to defray "necessary expenses." That is what the ministers were told by George C. Shane, secretary of the Philadelphia Evangelical Association, which is conducting the Greater City revival.

A committee of Hudson county, New Jersey, clergymen will wait on Sunday on February 11 and invite him to preach in Jersey City.

The Rev. Dr. Charles L. Goodell, pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, speaking at the twenty-eighth annual dinner of the Church Club of New York in the Hotel Astor last night referred to Sunday as "a clown and buffoon."

CZAR RENEWS MOVE TO TAKE WAR TO SILESIA

Germans Take Trench From Russians in Fighting Near Borgimow.

INVADERS DRIVEN TOWARD THE PILITZA

Russians Estimate Kaiser's Losses in Second Polish March at 300,000.

HEAVY FIGHTING NEAR GUMBINNEN

Austro-Germans Prepare to Take Offensive in Galicia and Bukowina.

SUMMARY OF THE WAR NEWS.

The German Admiralty admits the loss of the armored cruiser Blücher, but asserts that a British battle cruiser was sunk in the North Sea battle yesterday. The statement is controverted by the report of the British Admiralty that no British ships were lost.

Petrograd has news of a successful Russian advance in southwest Poland. It is reported that the Germans have been forced back thirty miles toward the River Pilitz and have been driven from Opoczno and Klecie. The Russian movement in northwest Poland has reached Kikut, twenty-five miles southeast of Thorn. Russian reports are that the Germans are easily helpless on the defence lines west of Warsaw. A new Austrian offensive is said to be developing in Galicia.

The German War Office reports artillery fighting near Gumbinnen, at the head of the Mazurian lakes region. Russian attacks were repulsed northeast of Gumbinnen and the Russians were driven from several positions to the southeast of that town. There have been no important changes in the situation in northern and southern Poland.

The French Government announces that a detachment of Bavarian troops was surprised and captured in Lorraine; that French artillery destroyed the German bridges over the Meuse at St. Mihiel; that German artillery was subdued in the Argonne and that German field works were demolished in the Champagne district. A counter attack at Berry-au-Bac was repulsed.

The German official report states that all French attacks against Hartmannswillerkopf in Alsace were repulsed with heavy losses, 400 chasseurs being killed and many prisoners taken. Intense fighting continues in the Argonne, and artillery is very active near Verdun. The loss of a trench at Berry-au-Bac is admitted. Artillery duels took place in Flanders.

It is admitted in Berlin that one of the seven Zeppelins which bombarded Yarmouth, King's Lynn and other Norfolk coast towns failed to return.

GERMANS CAPTURE A RUSSIAN TRENCH

Russian Artillery Captures Position on Vistula, However.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 25.—The following official statement was issued by the Russian General Staff this evening:

"In the region between the Vistula and the Bug, important changes were reported yesterday, the only incidents being encounters between small detachments and rifle fire."

"On the left of the Vistula there has been comparative calm. North of Borgimow on January 23 (Saturday) the Germans succeeded in taking one of our advanced trenches and secondary importance. On the following day in practice the same region the Germans took the offensive and succeeded in creeping forward one by one, taking possession of another of their own trenches which had previously been abandoned. An effective fire compelled them to evacuate the position and once more we took it."

"In the neighborhood of the village of Kourkeshine, five miles north of Rawa, our artillery destroyed an armored motor car which had pushed forward to bombard our position."

"In Galicia certain animation and activity is to be remarked among the Austrians in all the passes of the eastern Carpathians, primarily in Dulka Pass."

GERMANS DRIVEN BACK.

Invaders Forced Toward the Pilnitz, Says Germans.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Jan. 25.—Despatches received from Petrograd today confirm the report that the Russian armies in southern Poland arrested Sunday, the campaign was repulsed and have driven the German forces back toward the Pilnitz river. According to the news given out in Petrograd the Russian forces were victorious in a series of battles in the Kiele district and have advanced about thirty miles.

The new offensive in southern Poland regarded in the Russian capital as a definite renewal of the campaign designed to invest Cracow and carry the fighting into Silesia. The Russians are advancing on a front about forty miles wide. The center of operations is Vlodava, which is ten miles south of Tomaszow, at a railroad bridge over the Pilnitz. The railroad line is the main line running to Lodz and the Russian movement endangers the German occupation of that city.

The southern offensive is the freshest development of the Grand Duke's plans.